SEPTEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3043.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1788.

PARIS, July 3.

THE Parliament of Rouen is exiled in conſequence of the audacity of the Members the 25th ult. when they aſſembled in a convent of Monks, and declared all perſons perjured and infamous traitors to their King and country who had accepted, or who ſhould dare to accept of places in the new tribunals.

The affairs of this country become every day more alarming. The flame not only ſpreads, but what is worſe, ſeems approaching nearer the capital. The parliament of Rouen, which at firſt appeared to acquieſce under the late ordinances, have at length taken a decided part with the oppoſition. In their laſt reſolutions, they have not only aſſerted the rights of parliament, but have gone ſo far as to accuſe the two leading Miniſters as traitors to their King and country, and to demand that they ſhould be brought to public juſtice. The conſequence is, that letters were diſpatched for ſending all the members of that parliament into exile.

LONDON, July 10.

Sweeden is certainly in earneſt in her diſpute with Ruſſia. The Empreſs provoked the quarrel, and may think ſhe can recede. The King, however, thinks it is time to ſpeak his mind freely.—Not a ſhip is permitted to ſail from any port in Sweeden without being duly examined, leſt ſhe may contain any ſtores or amunition for Peterſburgh.

July 12. Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid in many of the papers, about the deſtruction of the cones at Cherburgh, and the deſign being given up, neither of theſe have happened as ſtated. We are warranted to ſay, that the deſign is ſtill to be proſecuted; that workmen are ſtill imployed in repairing the damage they received—and which damage, from the nature of the plan, was not unexpected. Sould theſe occaſional injuries from the weather prove ſtill greater, the plan is to be purſued, till the whole may be completed, the French Engineers being ſtill convinced of the feaſibility of the ſcheme.

Advices are pretended to have been received yeſterday of an engagement between the Sweediſh and Ruſſian fleets on the 29th ultimo. Theſe advices are ſaid to have come two ways—one from the Conſul to the Ruſſian Company—the other in the Sound liſt, from Elſineur. But neither of them mentions which ſide has gained the victory; and perhaps there is but little dependence to be laid upon them, though actually poſted up at Lloyd's.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, June 27.

'The Ruſſian ambaſſador, Count Romanzow, at this Court, received a meſſenger the day before yeſterday from Peterſburgh; the contents of the diſpatches muſt have been of a very peculiar nature, becauſe the Count has delivered a memorial to our miniſtry, deſiring —' That our monarch would prevent the king of Sweeden from purſuing his war like preparations againſt Ruſſia, and cauſe him to receive pacific propoſitions, or to incline him ſo to do; otherwiſe, her Imperial Majeſty would look on the meaſures taken by Sweeden as nurtured and aſſiſted by Pruſſia: which her Imperial Majeſty ſhould know how to reſent, &c.' This very haughty language has given much umbrage;——however, the Ruſſian Miniſter is packing up his alls and himſelf is gone a ſmall diſtance from the metropolis, and will not return thither, but go without firſt taking leave.

'The anſwer given to this very extraordinary memorial ran thus——' That his Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia had no controul or command over his Majeſty of Sweden as a Sovereign: As to his own part, he had already and repeatedly declared, that he was reſolved and fully determined to remain neuter in the preſent troubles in Europe, &c.'

'The Ruſſian Miniſter, not ſatisfied with this anſwer, remonſtrated by a ſhort note, threatening that he would leave the kingdom, to which his Majeſty gave no anſwer at all.'

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, July 10.

"It is a pity the nation does not know of the northern emigrations. There are 300 fine people, men, women and children, going immediately from the iſle of Sky, and it is to be feared they are only the forerunners of all the induſtrious tenantry of that country. The main cauſe of this emigration is ſaid to be their little poſſeſſions being feued to one man, who has warned them to remove, and have no where elſe to go. They have ſent half their freight or paſſage money to Port Glaſgow, as earneſt for the ſhip that is to carry them. They are ſeduced by no leader, as there is not a man of any diſtinguiſhed rank among them."

July 15. The Court of Spain has come to a reſolution of tolerating to a certain degree, every Chriſtian ſect, that admits of the myſtery of the Holy Trinity and the incarnation of our bleſſed Saviour, as contained in the Creed of the Apoſtles; and it was expected that on the 25th of July, a pragmatic ſanction for the purpoſe would be iſſued out at the caſtle of Ildefonſo.

The Prince Royal of Denmark has acquired great popularity by the commiſſion which was appointed under his auſpices to enquire into the ſtate of the peaſantry in Denmark and Norway. The commiſſioners made their report laſt month; and their opinion, founded upon the obſervations made by them in the courſe of their enquiries, is, that the vaſſalage of the peaſants ought to be aboliſhed, that this uſeful and numerous body of men, the ſoul and ſupport of the ſtate, ſhould be made free. His Majeſty, by the advice of his ſon, has adopted the opinion of the commiſſioners; and the enfranchiſement of the Daniſh peaſantry will of courſe take place in a ſhort time

Wedneſday afternoon the Secretary of State ſent a free pardon to Mr. Wikins, the printer, in Newgate, which his Majeſty ſigned among the firſt official papers at Cheltenham. The Right Honorable Lord George Gordon, the author of the publication in favor of the priſoners, printed by Mr. Wilkins, ſtill continues in Newgate.

HOUSE of LORDS.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1788.

The Lords met at an early hour, and the Slave Trade Bill was read a third time without oppoſition and paſt. It was ſent to the Commons and returned, and his Majeſty having taken his ſeat on the Thorne, was pleaſed to give his Royal aſſent, and it paſſed into a Law.

The King was then pleaſed to put a period to the ſeſſion by the following ſpeech from the Throne.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In the preſent advanced ſeaſon of the year, and after the laborious attendance which the public buſineſs has required of you, I think it neceſſary to put an end to the preſent ſeſſion of parliament. I cannot do this without expreſſing the ſatisfaction with which I have obſerved the uniform and degligent attention to the welfare of my people, which has appeared in all your proceedings.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe Commons,*

"The chearfulneſs and liberality with which you have granted the neceſſary ſupplies, demand my particular acknowledgement thereof. It muſt afford you the greateſt ſatisfaction that you have been enabled, without any addition to the burthens of my people, to provide for the extraordirary exigencies of the laſt year, in addition to the current demands of the public ſervice, and to the ſum annually appropriated to the reduction of the national debt.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I ſee with concern the continuance of the war between Ruſſia and the Porte, in which the emperor has alſo taken a part. But the general ſtate of Europe, and the aſſurances which I receive from foreign powers, afford me every reaſon to expect that my ſubjects will continued to enjoy the bleſſings of peace.

"The engagements which I have recently entered into with my good brother the king of Pruſſia, and thoſe with the State's-General of the United Provinces, which have already been communicated to you, are directed to this object, which I have uniformly in view, and they will, I truſt, be productive of the happieſt conſequences in promoting the ſecurity and welfare of my dominions, and in contributing to the great tranquility of Europe."

The lord chancelior then, by his majeſty's command, prorogued the parliament to Thurſday the 25th of September next, to be then holden.

WINCHESTER, September 10.

On Friday, the 8th of Auguſt laſt, a party of armed men conſiſting of thirty one, under the command of Captain John Fain, left Houſton ſtation, on Nine Mile Creek, and croſſed the river Tenaſee, about eight or nine miles diſtant, in order to gather apples in the vicinity of an Indian town called Citticco, lately abandoned by the Cherokees; the Indians ſuffered them to paſs the river unmoleſted, and, immediately, unperceived by our people, took poſſeſſion of the Ford they had croſſed, likewiſe another at a ſmall diſtance above; by this time ſome of our people were in the orchard, and ſome on the trees gathering fruit, when they were ſuddenly attacked by a body of the Savages, on all quarters; this ſudden and unexpected alarm threw them into the utmoſt confuſion ſo that every man who did not immediately fall, endeavoured to make a retreat, but the Savages being in poſſeſſion of the fording places, a number took the river, and whilſt endeavouring to eſcape, by ſwimming, ſeveral were killed and wounded; the latter were purſued, and moſt of them fell a ſacrifice to Savage barbarity.

The following is a liſt of the unfortunate men killed and wounded.

KILLED. John Fain, captain, Caleb Jones, Joſeph Alexander, Van Pierceſield, William Lang, Jonathan Dean, John Brannon, William Engliſh, John Medlock, Robert Huſton, George Mathews, Iſaac Anderſon, Charles Payne, Luther Johnſon, Hermon Gregg, George Buly.

WOUNDED.—Eliſha Haddon, John Kirk, Thomas Brown, —— Bullock.

BALTIMORE, September 16.

The London General Advertiſer, of July 18, adviſes, that 'The States General have recalled their Envoy Extraordinary to the American Congreſs, and will only have a reſident there in future;—in which laſt capacity the younger Mr. Van Berkel replaces his father, who was Envoy.'

The ſame paper mentions, that 'General Convay, Governor of Pondicherry, in the Eaſt Indies, at the head of 1600 French troops, had taken poſſeſſion of Trincomale, an important place belonging to the Dutch, without firing a gun.' [By the late treaty between his Britannic Majeſty and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, the former is bound to ſupport the latter, in caſe they are attacked.]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for *Truſtees* and *Treaſurer* for the Mutual Aſſurance Company for inſuring houſes from loſs by fire, will be held at the City Court-houſe, on Monday, the 6th day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, where the members are particularly requeſted to attend, as ſeveral matters of importance reſpecting ſaid company will be laid before them.

By Order of the Truſtees,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

WARWICK FAIR.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for holding the fair at Warwick is changed from the 21ſt to the 15th of October. The ſubſcriber flatters himſelf that he will be able to give general ſatisfaction to the ſtall-keepers, for he has taken, and will continue to take great pains in procuring every thing neceſſary for their accommodation.

September 3, 1788. RICHARD KEY HEATH.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 29th inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, with a white mane and tail, about 14 and a half hands high, trots and canters, has a white ring on her near hind leg, juſt above the gambrel joint; ſuppoſed to have been taken by an elderly man, who calls himſelf Samuel Clark, has ſtrait dark hair, with a great number of grey hairs mixed, very dark complexion; it is likely he will change his clothes. At the ſame time a grey Horſe was taken out of the ſettlement, which was exchanged on the road. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring the mare and thief, or Two Dollars for the mare, on her being delivered to the ſubſcriber, or to WILLIAM READ, at the Center-houſe, Philadelphia.

Wilkbory, Luzerne county, ELEAZER BLACKMAN.
August 30, 1788. †

For Public SALE,

On SATURDAY, the 4th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

TWO valuable plantations in Montgomery county, and township of Norriton, viz. No. 1. Containing 181 acres, whereon William Bull, late deceaſed, lived, there are on the premiſes a large commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn with convenient ſtables, and other neceſſary out-houſes, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of water near the door, a large apple orchard of excellent fruit, near 20 acres of meadow, the greateſt part of which is watered, a conſiderable quantity more may be made with the advantage of the water, a large portion of woodland. The ploughland is of an excellent quality, and under good fence. This plantation lies near the Reading road, two miles from Norriton, and 20 from Philadelphia.

No. 2. Containing 137 acres, adjoining the river Schuylkill, and near the above place; there is on this place a log houſe and barn, the ploughland is good, near 80 acres of excellent woodland, there is three acres of meadow, with the advantage of water to make a very conſiderable quantity more. This plantation has the advantage of a ſhad fiſhery, ſuppoſed ſuperior to any on the Schuylkill for many miles. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to the Executors.

All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid *William Bull*, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are likewiſe deſired to make payment, to HENRY PAWLING, jun. near the premiſes, and JAMES LITTLE, Hacketſ-town, New-Jerſey, Executors.

Norriton, September 11, 1788. †

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a Dutch Servant Boy,

Who has upwards of three years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, JAMES HAUGHEY, of the county of New-Caſtle, in the Delaware ſtate, huſbandman, on or about the 6th day of November, A. D. 1784, became bound in a certain bond unto *Iſrae Antrum*, of Eaſt-Jerſey, and county of Monmouth, for payment of £ 105, lawful money of the Delaware ſtate; and on or about the ſame 6th day of November became bound in a certain other bond unto *Joſeph Antrum*, of Weſt-Jerſey, Burlington county, for the payment of the ſum of £ 100, in like money; and on or about the ſame 6th day of November, became bound in a certain other bond unto *Aaron Robins*, of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, for the payment of the ſum of £ 100, in like money; and on or about the ſame 6th day of November, alſo became bound in a certain other bond unto *William Talbut*, of Weſt-Jerſey, and county of Burlington aforeſaid, for the payment of the ſum of £ 100.

TAKE NOTICE, That, having received no conſideration for the ſaid bonds, or any of them, I am determined not to pay the ſaid ſeveral ſums of money, or either or any of them, to the ſaid obligees, or to any other perſon who may be by them authoriſed to receive the ſame. All perſons are therefore forewarned againſt taking aſſignments of the ſame bonds.

Dated at New-Caſtle, Sept. 3, 1788. JAMES HAUGHEY.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of *Lawrence Vaunce*, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, and thoſe who are indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment. †

SAMUEL GAFF, Adminiſtrator.

Southwark, September 11, 1788.

A STRAY HORSE was taken up the 27th inſt. by the ſubſcriber, living at the upper end of Germantown. He is black with a white ſtreak down his face, no ſhoes, about 14 or 15 hands high, has a ſwelling on his near fore leg. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ‡ ZACH. NIEMAN.

Germantown, Auguſt 30, 1788.

ALL perſons who have demands againſt HENRY SHERRADIN, late of Vincent, who ſome time ago abſconded, are hereby notified that his property, real and perſonal, is attached, whereupon the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cheſter appointed us the ſubſcribers to adjuſt the demands of the ſaid Sherradin's creditors, for which purpoſe we ſhall attend at the houſe of *William Beaumont*, in Weſt-Cheſter, on Friday, the 10th day of October enſuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; where all whom it may concern are requeſted to attend, otherwiſe they will be excluded.

JOHN HANNUM,
Sept. 13, 1788. CHARLES DILWORTH, } Auditors.
WILLIAM GIBBONS,

This further public notice is likewiſe given to creditors and others, that by virtue of the aforeſaid appointment, and the powers by act of Aſſembly, granted to Auditors, we ſhall expoſe to public ſale, on the ſpot, on Saturday, the 18th day of October enſuing, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a ſmall tract of land, with ſome improvements thereon, containing 75 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Vincent, bounded by lands of John Lewis, John Keely, the heirs of John Evans, deceaſed, and others.

JOHN HANNUM,
CHARLES DILWORTH, } Auditors.
Sept. 13, 1788. WILLIAM GIBBONS,

Newtown, September 15, 1788.

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion, and committed to the gaol of this county, on the 8th of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe woman named Vina, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; there appears to be near the one half of the hairs of her head grey; had on a dark callico ſhort gown, and linſey petticoat. Her maſter or miſtreſs are deſired to come within one month from this date, and pay her fees, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame by ‡ JOSIAS FERGUSON, Gaoler.

NOTICE is hereby given to JOHN HENRY HILLMAN, who removed from the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, about 25 or 30 years paſt, or in caſe of his death, to his heirs, that a ſum of money is in the hands of the ſubſcribers, being the ſurplus of the ſale of the lands of the ſaid Hillman, ſold by order of the Court of Common Pleas of ſaid county, by PETER TAEXLER, jun.) Auditors.
† MICHAEL SNYDER, }
Northampton county, Sept. 10, 1788.

ROSEAU *(Dominica)* August 20.

On Thurſday laſt, early in the day, the weather began to wear a very threatning aſpect; at about four o'clock in the afternoon came on a very heavy ſhower of rain, which was ſucceeded by flying drift, when the wind began to blow with much violence from the north-weſt, ſhifted round to the ſouth-weſt, and preſently came in guſts from all quarters of the compaſs, and continued with great violence till eleven o'clock at night, the latter part chiefly from the weſtward: The ſea roſe a great height, beating with great violence againſt moſt of the ſtores on the bay. The ſhip Jenny, conſigned to Meſſrs. Brades and Co. fortunately got under way about nine o'clock at night, and ſtood to ſea; a condemned brig, belonging to Stephen Beves, Eſq; was driven on ſhore, but fortunately little other damage was done in town, except to goods in ſeveral of the cellars, which were filled with water.

We have already received ſome melancholy accounts from the country: All the proviſions deſtroyed, the canes, coffee, &c. much injured. We are informed that the dwelling-houſe of Thomas Ankettell, Eſq; on his eſtate in the Heights of Souffriere, has been entirely blown away, not a veſtige to be ſeen; the barracks at Cachecrou, we are informed, are alſo deſtroyed:-- in ſhort, this recent misfortune, added to the already diſtreſſed ſtate of the colony, caſts a gloom upon its citizens and planters, which the beams of hope would vainly diſſipate, and adds a new claim to the foſtering attention of the parent ſtate.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the windward of the iſland.

"On the morning of the 15th the body of a negroe was found to the northward of my houſe; he was a well formed man, had remarkable fine hair, and wanted ſome of his fore teeth. The wreck of a veſſel, ſuppoſed a ſchooner, appeared near the ſame place; part of the cable has been brought to me, it meaſures about five inches and an half. The timbers are of oak and cedar, from four to five inches ſquare. The pieces of the maſt that have been found are 24 to 30 inches. The plank or cieling is alſo cedar. On one piece there is a horſe-ſhoe nailed. There are ſeveral hides floating in the bay, and ſome bags with grains of corn have been found; the letter T, on one of them is diſtinct. A fine cambrick neck handkerchief was picked up by one of my people, marked A. B. with ſilk in the corner. I mention theſe circumſtances, as they may tend to the diſcovery of the unfortunate owners of the veſſel.

Auguſt 23. Since our laſt we find our apprehenſions but too fatally verified. The poſſeſſions of our planters in moſt parts of the iſland unhappily exhibits a melancholy picture of devaſtation, particularly in the proviſions. We have, however, perhaps the leſs cauſe to repine, when we conſider the loſſes of our neighbours at Martinique: There a ſcene of horror preſents itſelf which was never before experienced. The ſtorm far exceeds the dreadful one in 1766. Whole pariſhes are laid waſte, and lives loſt to an amount which we are cautious of mentioning, in hopes that from a more accurate recital they may prove to have been exaggerated. From *le Precheur to Caravel*, at *la Trinite* (our readers muſt excuſe our imperfect acquaintance with the Geography of the iſland, and we write without a map before us) an extent of coaſt, as we underſtand, pretty conſiderable, not a building is to be ſeen. At *Caravel* the ſea ruſhed in, and deſtroyed all the buildings; carrying out with it, or cruſhing with the fall of the houſes, upwards of ſixty negroes. Moſt of the plantations loſt many ſlaves.

The gale ſeems to have taken a northerly direction, and to have been but of a ſmall extent (perhaps not above ten or twelve leagues) as Saint Lucia did not, as we underſtand, ſuffer:---We apprehend, from its direction, the S. W. end of Saint Chriſtopher felt it, and are under ſome apprehenſions for Barbados.

MIDDLETOWN, September 15.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the ſloop Hannah, William Van Deurſen, maſter, 27 days from Martinico, but laſt from St. Euſtatia. He informs that he was blown out of Martinico the 14th of Auguſt, in a heavy gale of wind. The gale came on in the morning of the 14th, the wind at N. E. with very heavy ſqualls of rain---at 11 A. M. the wind backed to N. N. W. and began to blow freſh---at one P. M. it blew a hard gale. Capt. Van Deurſen then went out of the road, being the ſecond veſſel out, a great ſea beginning to heave in.---The wind then hauled to N. and kept increaſing, ſo that he could not ſhow any ſail, till 7 P. M. when it blew a violent hurricane, the wind veering from N. N. W. to N. E. till 11 P. M. when it ſhifted ſuddenly to S. W. and blowed with redoubled violence till one A. M. when the gale broke. Captain Van Deurſen then found himſelf ſo cloſe aboard the land, that if the gale had continued half an hour longer he muſt have loſt his veſſel. He then bore away for St. Euſtatia, where he arrived on Saturday the 16th. Between St. Kitts and Euſtatia, he fell in with the ſloop Dolphin, diſmaſted, Hiram Coffin, maſter, belonging to Caſco Bay, having been upſet under Dominica in the hurricane, and loſt one man, and his decks all torn up; the maſter and one man came paſſengers with Captain Van Deurſen.---Arrived at St. Euſtatia, on the 17th, ſloop -------, Iſrael Biſhop, maſter, belonging to New-Haven, blown out from Martinico, loſt one anchor, cable and long boat, under command of the mate, Captain Biſhop being left at Martinico. He informed Capt. Van Deurſen, that when he left St. Pierre's Road, the ſchooner -------, John Paddock, maſter, belonging to this port, and three other veſſels, belonging to the eaſtward, were drifted almoſt on ſhore, he thinks the veſſels muſt have been loſt. Arrived, alſo, at St. Euſtatia, ſloop -------, Phillips, maſter, belonging to Boſton, blown out from Martinico, who, on his paſſage down, fell in with a ſhip and a brig diſmaſted.

The ſhipping at St. Euſtatia put to ſea, but had no very hard winds, but a very heavy ſea from the ſouthward heaving into the Road.

On Sunday preceding the hurricane at Martinico, they had a light ſhock of an earthquake.

There was no account at St. Euſtatia of the damage done at the windward, when Captain Van Deurſen left there.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

Meſſrs. LOUDON,

Pleaſe to inſert the following obſervation of an experienced gentleman farmer in Ulſter county.

"A countryman obſerves, that the two great evils or calamities that we at preſent complain of may, in the end, turn out great bleſſings *(ſuch are the unſearchable ways of divine Providence)* viz. the ſcarcity of money and the Heſſian fly; as for the ſcarcity of caſh, he obſerves with pleaſure, that not only in his own neighbourhood, but throughout great part of the ſtate, in which he has lately travelled, it occaſions an uncommon ſpirit of induſtry and frugality---The idle and diſſipated can no longer ſpend their time in taverns, nor the tavern-keepers have credit to lay in the pernicious ſtore.---As for the *Heſſian fly*, he thinks it has been the means of introducing among the farmers a kind of wheat, that doubly pays them for their labour, and on which the fly ſeems to have little or no effect: He this laſt harveſt reaped double the quantity of this wheat, that he ever uſed to have off the ſame ground, the wheat weighing from 64 to 68lbs. to the buſhel. A neighbour of his, of undoubted veracity, ſays, that on one acre and an eighth of land he ſowed only one buſhel of this wheat, from which he reaped fifty-two buſhels and thirteen quarts; ſo that if the creditor would have patience with the debtor, the country might yet ſurmount its difficulties. But there ſeems to be wanting grateful hearts, as well as more forgiving tempers."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Hudſon, to his friend in Newport (R. I.) Auguſt 7.

"The adoption of the new conſtitution by our Convention has given univerſal ſatisfaction to the Antis---all parties ſeem to unite as one, and agree to put the government in motion. Judge Yates, one of the Supreme Court, in giving his charge to the Grand Jury at Albany, a few days ſince, recommended the ſupport of the conſtitution to them in a very pretty manner, and acknowledged he was, before its adoption, oppoſed to it, but now it was his and every other man's duty to ſupport it.---Both parties, it is ſaid, are this day to join in federal proceſſion at Albany.---I mention this to ſhew you the union that is likely to take place in Albany, where there was the moſt diſſention."

HURRICANE AT MARTINICO.

A gentleman who arrived in town yeſterday from Martinico, gives us the following narrative of the effects of a hurricane which happened at that iſland on the 14th of Auguſt laſt. As he was on the iſland at the time, and a witneſs of the effects of the ſtorm, and by remaining there a week after it, he is enabled to form a judgment of the loſſes and damages ſuſtained.

At nine o'clock in the morning of Auguſt 14th, the wind being north-eaſt, the clouds began to collect, the atmoſphere to darken, the wind to riſe, accompanied with heavy ſhowers, which are almoſt ſure preſages of a deſtructive hurricane. But at twelve the weather moderated and the ſea became much ſmoother, which conſiderably relieved the apprehenſions of the inhabitants. This flattering appearance laſted not long: it ſeemed as if this ceſſation of the elements only ſerved for the purpoſe of collecting their powers to one point, in order to rage the more uncontrouled; for about three o'clock the wind ſhifted ſuddenly to the north, and blew with aſtoniſhing fury. The ſcene now began to be truly diſtreſſing. The ſhipping in the harbour got under way as ſoon as poſſible, ſome by ſlipping, others by parting their cables, except two, which were both caſt away before eight in the evening, Three of the fleet that went out were caſt away by ten o'clock, in Fort Royal Bay. Two French frigates which lay in that ſafe baſon, the Carnaſh, drove from their anchors, with the loſs of their rudders. The remaining part of the fleet returned to St. Pierre the ſecond and third day after the ſtorm, except ſeven, which it is ſuppoſed went to Point Petre---they had loſt all their cables, anchors and boats. But thoſe that returned received no material damage, except the loſs of a boat, a cable or an anchor.

The wind hauled by degrees to the weſtward, blowing hard all the time. At eight o'clock at night it was N. W. and moderate for half an hour, but inſtantly ſhifting to the S. W. blew heavy again. By nine it hauled to S. S. W. and came on with more than redoubled fury. The ſcene before being diſtreſſing, was now terrible in the extreme---the Heavens appeared to be in one continued glare of lightning---the rain poured down as if from ſluices---the wind raging as if it had been its laſt effort---and the earth trembling under its appalled inhabitants, from the ſhock of an earthquake.

About twelve o'clock the tempeſt abated, and the morning preſented ſuch a ſcene of devaſtation as was never remembered before. Not a ſingle veſſel could be perceived in the harbour of St. Pierre; large quantities of floating timber covered the whole bay, the worth of which was eſtimated at three or four thouſand joes---very little of it was ſaved, as all the boats were either loſt or damaged---vaſt quantities of it was waſhed over the walls from the ſea, but was bruiſed and broken to pieces, from the violence of the waves.

The ſtreets in the town were almoſt impaſſable, from the quantity of tiles, timber, &c. that was blown from the roofs of houſes.

The damage done in the country is incredible. All the north part of the iſland is nearly laid waſte. The town of Trinity is almoſt level with the ground---that part of the iſland, from that town, round to the N. N. W. part, there is ſcarcely a houſe or tree ſtanding. A houſe 60 feet ſquare, and one ſtory high, was carried off its foundation to the diſtance of 100 yards.---Two white women were buried in the ruins, and a young lady endeavouring to make her eſcape, on perceiving the houſe in motion, was carried by the ſtrength of the wind againſt a ſtone wall, by which melancholy accident ſhe had both her legs broken.---The negroe houſes that ſtood about 200 rods from the houſe were entirely ſwept off, and 30 or 40 negroes loſt their lives. The reſt of the plantations ſuffered much in like manner, according to their numbers.

The young canes were twiſted off cloſe to the ground by the fury of the wind, and it is thought entirely ruined.---The negroe food is almoſt totally deſtroyed; ſuch as potatoes, yams, caſſada, plantains, &c. The planters ſay, that this hurricane exceeds the one that was in the year 1766. The loſs of their negroes, canes, &c. are far more conſiderable than was ever known before.

The merchants and planters petitioned the commander in chief, praying that ſome meaſures might be taken to alleviate their ſufferings. The next day he ordered all the ports in the iſland to be opened for American produce, except thoſe articles heretofore prohibited, free from duty, only the iſland duty, which is one per cent.---This had effect from the 20th of Auguſt laſt, and is to continue till the firſt of January, 1789.

Several eſtimates have been made of the loſſes ſuſtained, and the lives that were loſt by this dreadful hurricane, and it is generally agreed that there were between ſix and ſeven hundred lives loſt, black and white---and that the whole loſs in town and country is 10,000,000 livres.

BALTIMORE, *September* 19.

By a gentleman, juſt arrived here from Port-au-Prince, in the brig Trident, we are favoured with the following melancholy account of a *hurricane*, which happened at that place previous to his ſailing from thence.---On the 16th of Auguſt, about ſeven o'clock in the morning, it began blowing very heavy with rain, and by nine o'clock they experienced a moſt dreadful tempeſt, that threatened deſtruction to both town and country, ſtripping the roofs from numbers of houſes, and laying others even with the ground, and thoſe that ſtood the ſhock, without any material damage from the wind, were deluged with rain, beating in from all quarters---The harbour, when the ſtorm abated, afforded a moſt melancholy ſcene, very few veſſels eſcaping damage, ſome being overſet, ſome drove aſhore, and ſome diſmaſted.---The inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, were under the moſt fearful apprehenſions of the hurricane's being general throughout the iſland; but our informant was happy in learning, from a veſſel he ſpoke with off St. Nicholau-Mole, from Cape-Francois, that it had done little or no damage in that harbour.---He has obliged us with a liſt of the damages ſuſtained by American veſſels, as far came within his knowledge at his departure, viz. brig Mermaid, Captain Mungo Makay, of Boſton, driven on ſhore; brig Hero, E. Turner, of Norfolk, Virginia, ſunk; brig Betſey, J. Tucker, of Glouceſter, loſt both maſts, and drove aſhore; brig -------, Jones, of Caſco-bay, aſhore in two feet water; brig Betſy, -------, of Newbury, ſloop -------, Todd, of Boſton, and ſloop -------, Moore, of Portſmouth, Virginia, were driven to ſea, their fate unknown; the brig -------, Goodhue, of Newbury, was driven on ſhore about ſeven miles from the harbour; the brig Flora, Audale, of Philadelphia, was driven out to ſea, and loſt, with all the crew except the Captain---Many other veſſels have ſuffered the ſame fate----At Leoganne, every veſſel was driven out of the harbour, and in all probability muſt have ſuffered greatly; the ſea coaſt being ſtrewed with dead bodies of every deſcription.---Many coffee-plantations were entirely deſtroyed, as alſo canefields, and ground proviſions of all ſorts; which, our correſpondent adds, would create a demand for American produce---Several petitions were preſented to the Intendant for the admiſſion of American veſſels with flour, for a limited time, but without ſucceſs. The Trident, in her paſſage, in lat. 32, and long. 71, ſaw a wreck, (without any perſon on board) which they judged to be an American veſſel.

India Sales.

The Cargo of TEAS,

Imported in the ſhip ALLIANCE, *Thomas Reed*, Eſq; Commander, from Canton, in China---conſiſting of

Hyſon, Souchong, Singlo & Boheas,

Will be SOLD by public AUCTION,

At the ſtores of Meſſrs. I. Hazlehurſt, & Co. *in this city,*

On FRIDAY, the 26th inſtant,

At nine o'clock in the forenoon---And will be continued on *Friday* in every ſucceeding week, until the whole is ſold.

The Teas are freſh, and the qualities the ſame as thoſe purchaſed this ſeaſon by the Factors of the Britiſh Eaſt-India Company.

The purchaſers at theſe ſales muſt pay the caſh before the goods are taken away, or give notes, payable in 45 to 60 days, drawn or indorſed to the ſatisfaction of the owners, and paying the diſcount thereon. JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, September 18, 1788.

Iſaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide, nearly oppoſite, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to tranſact every branch of buſineſs as a Broker, with fidelity, care and diſpatch.

September 19th, 1788.

Montgomery County, September 14, 1788.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

of the county of *Montgomery*.

GENTLEMEN,

ACCEPT my warmeſt thanks for the honor you have conferred on me in electing me your Sheriff at the laſt election, and permit me again to ſolicit your ſuffrages at the approaching one for the ſucceeding year. My conſtant ſtudy ſhall be to merit your approbation, and your favors will ever be acknowledged by,

Gentlemen, *Your obliged humble Servant,*

FRANCIS SWAINE.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE Plantation, lying in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, containing 272 acres of deeded land, whereof 150 acres are yet woodland. Thereon is 16 acres of well watered meadow and more may be made, 30 acres of winter grain ſowed in the ground, a Griſt and Saw-mill, on a branch of Manakeſy creek, running through ſaid land, alſo three dwelling Houſes, by each of them is a ſpring, a Barn, Stables and Tanyard, two good orchards of 520 bearing apple trees. This Plantation lies in a well inhabited neighbourhood, on two public croſſing roads, fit for a ſtore or tavern, 10 miles from Eaſton, 8 from Bethlehem, and 4 from Nazareth. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may apply for terms, which ſhall be reaſonable, to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

September 20, 1788. JESSE JONES.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS ſome evil-minded perſon has propagated a ſcandalous report of the ſubſcriber, at Fair-hill, on Germantown road, viz. "that about four weeks ago he ſhot a boy in one of his apple-trees," which is entirely falſe and without the leaſt foundation. He hereby offers the above reward to any perſon who will diſcover the Author of the above report, ſo as he may be proſecuted to conviction.

Sept. 17, 1788. JOHN HOE.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, State of Pennſylvania, the night of the 5th inſtant, a Pinchbeck WATCH, maker's name WILLIAM CLATON, London, No. 2631, with a flat link chain and a ſtraight key battered at the end to ſuit the Watch, had a dent on the outſide caſe if examined, an old faſhioned ſeal with the ſtone out. Whoever ſecures the thief and WATCH, ſo that the owner may get it again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the WATCH.

Sept. 10, 1788. MATTHEW RUE.

Bucks County, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 7th of October next, at the houſe of Michael Stoneback, in Haycock townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the one equal undivided half part of a Meſſuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, ſituate in Haycock townſhip aforeſaid; bounded by lands of John Stokes, John Byſher, Joſiah Dennis and others, containing about ninety-ſix acres. Taken in execution as the property of Francis M'Henry, and to be ſold, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 8th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Wikel, in Rockhill townſhip; a Tract of Land, ſituate in Rockhill townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Nicholas Fiſher, Henry Fretts, Thomas Maybury, ſen. and others; containing about 250 acres, chiefly woodland, well timbered. Taken in execution, as the property of Thomas Maybury, jun. and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newton, September 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 10th of October next, at the houſe of Hugh Morton, in Falls townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of highly improved Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of John Burrows, land late of Michael Hutchinſon and others, containing 150 acres, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of John Wood, and to be ſold, by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 11th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Falls townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſeph Merrick, Robert Lucas and others, containing 54 acres. Taken in execution as the property of Mahlon Purcell, and to be ſold, by

Sept. 16, 1788. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Newton, on Friday, the 10th of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a large elegant Stone Dwelling-houſe, Stables and two Lots of Ground, ſituate in Newton aforeſaid, with a highly improved garden, &c. Taken in execution as late the property of Anthony Siddons, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

Sept. 16, 1788. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 24.

A correſpondent thinks, with ſubmiſſion to the Honorable Legiſlature, that they have no more right to introduce a regulation, which will make our fœderal repreſentatives the repreſentatives of diſtricts, than they have to require a qualification of property, as there is not one word in the new conſtitution authoriſing either meaſure.

The general opinion, which prevailed in Pennſylvania through the laſt ſummer, was, that we ought to elect a Vice-Preſident for the union from the Eaſtern States; but the deciſion, tho' temporary, in favor of a northern place of meeting, ſeems to render ſome reflexion neceſſary. If Providence preſerves to us the man on whom America has fixed her wiſhes, we ſhall certainly have a *Southern* Preſident. As reaſon and policy pointed out a *central* ſituation for the ſeat of Congreſs, diſtributive juſtice would have led to electing a *Northern* Vice-Preſident, had not the ſeat of Congreſs been fixed in the Northern department. The queſtion, with regard to the ſafety of a Vice-Preſident from the ſame quarter, naturally preſents itſelf to every prudent man.

We learn from Luzerne, that the road from the Mouth of Tioga to Mount Ararat (ten miles from Delaware) under the direction of Mr. Ellicott, is compleated, ſo that there is now a good waggon road from Philadelphia to the Mouth of Tioga, being about 200 miles by that route. Advice is daily expected of the completion of the road running North from Pocona Point to the New-York line, into which the above falls at Ararat. When the laſt accounts were received, Major Smith had opened this road two miles beyond Ararat, and was within nine miles of the line of New-York.

A friend to American Manufactures hopes, that all his countrymen will attend to procuring home-made articles as much as poſſible for themſelves, their families and ſervants, for the enſuing winter. It will be *a real ſervice* to the landed intereſt, *juſtice and brotherly kindneſs* to the manufacturer, and *a kind and prudent charity* to the induſtrious poor. Let then all the people ſay—Amen.

It ſeems that people of all opinions on the new government look for the general ticket for eight repreſentatives to be elected from any parts of the ſtate, by the votes of the people at large. The circular letter of the Cumberland Committee, ſigned by Mr. B. Blythe, holds it out as a matter of expectation on that ſide of the queſtion, for it recommends that the meeting then propoſed at Harriſburg ſhould canvas for the eight members; and the friends of the conſtitution generally are of opinion that it is requiſite to have one general ticket. We hope, therefore, this will be fixed on as the beſt mode by the Honorable Aſſembly.

On the Fœderal Houſe of Repreſentatives.

THE times, places and manner of electing the members to repreſent the ſeveral commonwealths compoſing the American union are, by the fœderal conſtitution, ſubjected to the ſtate legiſlatures. The General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania being now in ſeſſion, we may preſume that their part of this duty will ſoon receive due attention. To execute it according to the preſcriptions and ſpirit of the conſtitution, and conſiſtently with the public good, ought to be the univerſal wiſh. Let us examine then what *the words and ſpirit* of the conſtitution require. The ſecond ſection of the firſt article declares, that the members of the Fœderal Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be choſen by *the people* of the ſeveral ſtates. The body of electors then, that can duly return any perſon as a repreſentative of Pennſylvania, muſt be *the whole body of the people of Pennſylvania.* Were a man to go to Congreſs from a diſtrict, he might poſſibly be aſked, were you elected by "*the people of your ſtate?*" Were he to ſay no—the people of ſeven parts in eight of the ſtate were *prevented* by the ſtate regulating law from voting for me, it muſt appear at leaſt a deviation from the ſpirit of the new conſtitution. No idea leſs than *an entire ſtate*, an *entire member* of our union, was or could be thought of by the convention, whether applied to the electors or the elected. Thus we ſee that the ſame article which gives *the whole body of the people* the *right* of chuſing the eight repreſentatives, alſo gives to each of them the right of being elected, without any prevention from local circumſtances, for it requires only that the perſon elected ſhall be *an inhabitant of the ſtate he repreſents.* Tho' thirty thouſand free perſons can only give a right to a repreſentative, in ſtates having more than that number, yet each ſtate is to have one, tho' there ſhall be in it but twenty thouſand free perſons, the conſtitution meaning that the free people of each ſtate ſhall have a repreſentation, as *the body of men reſiding in a member of our union.* Proceeding on the ſame ideas, it declares that *Pennſylvania* (until the enumeration) *ſhall have eight repreſentatives.* I would aſk, then, if a perſon choſen by the city and county of Philadelphia, or any other diſtrict (excluding the votes of all the reſt of the people of this ſtate) can be called, or really will be *a repreſentative of Pennſylvania, or of the people of Pennſylvania.* When vacancies happen in the repreſentation of *any ſtate*, ſays the conſtitution, the executive authority thereof ſhall iſſue writs of election, &c.—but not a word is ſaid of a vacancy in the repreſentation of *a diſtrict.* Suppoſe a violation of privilege to take place concerning *any* fœderal repreſentative of Pennſylvania, would not *the whole of the people* of this commonwealth feel the inſult or injury, and ſupport him as *their* repreſentative, or muſt he only have the feeble ſupport of *a ſingle diſtrict*, when he owes duties to *the whole* members of the confederacy which he inhabits. If he promotes the evident intereſt of *a diſtrict that chuſes him*, to the deſtruction of *the rights* of the reſt of the ſtate, is he not to be amenable to the *whole ſtate.* If he is amenable to men from whom he has received *no truſt*, will it not be abſurd, and inconſiſtent with the principles of liberty, and with the nature of the obligations which ſubſiſt between the people and their ſervants.—Will the people of Pennſylvania puniſh or demand the puniſhment of a man for a breach of truſt or duty, to whom they have not delegated any truſt or duty; and will the United States in Congreſs receive applications for his puniſhment from *a diſtrict*, when they only know *members of the union?* We are not *a confederacy of diſtricts*, but of *independent ſovereign ſtates.* Let us remember, that as juſtice and reaſon renders no man amenable to thoſe who have entruſted no powers or duties to him, ſo that the ſtate of Pennſylvania, by ſending repreſentatives from diſtricts, will give up that *reſponſibility*, by which each of our fœderal repreſentatives ought to feel himſelf perſonally bound to *the whole body of the people.*

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

FROM the complexion of the news-paper publications which announced to us an intended convention at Harriſburg, we were made to expect, that, when aſſembled, it would have exhibited the firmneſs of the *Lyon*, but we have ſeen nothing in it but the meekneſs of the *Lamb.* I do not know what to attribute this temper to, but that the projectors, having miſtaken their own clamours againſt the new fœderal conſtitution for the voice of the people, and thinking this a fair occaſion for embodying the oppoſition to it, they, on looking round upon the thinneſs of their collected numbers, were ſtruck with a diſcouraging ſenſe of their own inſignificance.—The ſpirit indeed might be ſtrong, but the fleſh was weak, and they adopted a correſpondent language of humility.

It is enough to ſay of their proceedings, generally, that the conferees, as they modeſtly call themſelves, have diſcovered in them a moderate and conciliating ſpirit;—but it is proper to remark more at large upon one or two particulars, which otherwiſe might lead to error.

The firſt is, that the conferees recommend to the good people of Pennſylvania a quiet ſubmiſſion to the propoſed government of the United States. I am, however, not without my apprehenſions concerning this ſame recommendation, that it implies an *untruth*, viz. That the good people of Pennſylvania ſtood in need of the recommendation, to diſpoſe them to acquieſence. It implies alſo ſomething more of a very queſtionable nature,—that the conferees poſſeſſed a reſpectability of character and a popular influence to give the neceſſary effect to ſuch recommendation. Now I humbly doubt whether any, or all of them together, could in the leaſt move the people either to take up or lay down any political opinion or reſolution whatever. They were, beſides, ſelf-created exiſtences, without the pretence of delegated power—— repreſenting no body, unleſs they may be ſaid to repreſent themſelves——a circumſtance giving to their conduct a certain aſſuming and preſumptuous appearance.

Such kind advice then may poſſibly mean neither more nor leſs than to convey, to thoſe who might be glad to hear it, a groundleſs notion, that within the boſom of this ſtate there actually exiſts a great leven of diſcontent, and to cheriſh the latent hope of anti-fœderaliſm, that oppoſition to the fœderal ſyſtem may yet at ſome time or other be ſtirred up.

The ſecond thing to be noticed is, the declaration the conferees make of holding ſentiments *purely* fœderal. This reads mighty well, until you compare it with ſome of the amendments ſuggeſted by them. I ſhall ſelect one. It is that which, in propoſing a power in the ſtate legiſlatures of withdrawing the ſenators they have appointed, makes their ſenators but the puppets of mere will and pleaſure. By this change the conferees would mean, perhaps, at once to deſtroy the independence of the ſenate, and with it that of the government of which it forms ſo important a part; for ſhould but this ſingle alteration take place, it would make a breach in the general government, that would let in the full tide of its deſtruction.

The ſudden converſion of hackneyed politicians is always to be ſuſpected. This, as well as the foregoing reaſons, give me a right to doubt a little of the ſincerity of thoſe recent profeſſions of friendſhip towards the American union, in the men who but a few weeks before were labouring to excite a civil war againſt it.

When Satan walks forth with a cloak to perſonate a ſaint, a lover or a gentleman, it is ſaid he is never able to find one long enough to hide his cloven foot.

It is impoſſible to ſay what may have been the governing motives of theſe men in all their actings and doings both againſt and for the conſtitution. Perhaps they may have been influenced ſolely by the different conceptions they have had at different times of their own intereſts, and having lately found out that their bread may be buttered on the *fœderal* ſide, the convention, or conference, call it what you will, at Harriſburg may from the firſt have been but an election ſcheme, in which the parties, contriving decently to veer about without much ſeeming change of principle, may facilitate their way the the offices and emoluments of the government. Or, perhaps, the enmity ſtill keeping up, though hidden, and finding how unavailing were all their peltings of the fœderal edifice from the out-ſide, the conference was but a device to get into the building, the more effectually to ſet it on fire or to pull it down.

In this ſee-ſaw of conjectures and ſurmiſes, I can only ſubſcribe myſelf A DOUBTER.

Extract from the Minutes of Aſſembly.

"The committee of accounts beg leave to report, That they have received from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; State Treaſurer, the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds, in bills of credit of this commonwealth, emitted by act of General Aſſembly, paſſed March 16th, 1785, viz

10,000	bills of 20/ each,	£ 10,000
10,000	do. of 15/ each,	7,500
4,800	do. of 10/ each,	2,400
400	do. of 5/ each,	100
		£ 20,000

All of which above-ſaid bills we have examined, counted, burned and deſtroyed, according to law."

Captain Thomas Reed, in the ſhip Alliance, bound to China, ſailed from Philadelphia in the month of June, 1787, and arrived at Canton the 22d of December in the ſame year, having navigated on a route as yet unpractiſed by any other ſhip. Taking ſoundings off the Cape of Good Hope, he ſteered to the ſouth-eaſtward, encircling all the eaſtern and ſouthern iſlands of the Indian Ocean, paſſing the ſouth cape of New-Holland: And on their paſſage to the northward again towards Canton, between the latitudes of 7 and 4 degrees ſouth, and between the longitudes of 156 and 162 degrees eaſt, they diſcovered a number of iſlands, the inhabitants of which were black, with curly or woolly hair: Among theſe iſlands they had no ſoundings. And about the latitude of 8 degrees north, and in the longitude of 160 degrees eaſt, they diſcovered two other iſlands, inhabited by brown people, with ſtreight black hair. Theſe iſlands appeared to be very fertile, and much cultivated; and by the behaviour of the inhabitants the ſhip's company were induced to believe they were the firſt diſcoverers------One of them was named Morris Iſland, the other Alliance Iſland. They did not land on any of them. Theſe diſcoveries were made in the month of November.

The officers of the European ſhips in China were aſtoniſhed to find a veſſel arriving at that ſeaſon of the year, and with eagerneſs and pleaſure examined the tract of their voyage.

In coaſting near New-Holland, they had the winds generally from S. W. and blowing ſtrong, with a great deal of rain.

They finiſhed their voyage by arriving again at Philadelphia on the 17th of September, 1788, having returned by the uſual route of the European ſhips, until they were in the Atlantic Ocean.

Copy of a letter from Phillips Coſby, Eſquire, to James Duff, Eſquire, His Britannic Majeſty's Conſul at Cadiz, dated Truſty, Gibraltar Bay, June 23.

SIR,

My return from the ſeveral ports of Barbary affords me great pleaſure, in announcing to you the renewal of friendſhip between the powers of Great Britain and Morocco; and the trade of his Majeſty's ſubjects may follow its uſual courſe without apprehenſion or dread of danger. The ſeveral ports of Barbary are free and friendly diſpoſed to the entrance of any ſhip or veſſel, and I have been aſſured, that no interruption will be given by any of the cruizers belonging to the ſtates of Barbary. I am to deſire you to make the ſame known to all the trade within your diſtrict.

I have the honor, &c.

Extract from Conſul Matra's letter of June 14, from Tangier.

'The Emperor has ſent an order, that all Engliſh ſhips are to be well received, and treated with diſtinction: — if they have any merchandize, it is to be landed, and great civility ſhewn the merchants. All are to take in what refreſhment they pleaſe.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, July 15,

'No danger is to be apprehended from the Algerines, becauſe while we have the mouth of the Streights blocked up with a line of battle ſhips, three frigates and two cutters, there is not the leaſt danger; we would inſure this riſk at half per cent. The Dey has declared war againſt France, which is in favor of the United States, as they will alſo have men of war to protect their trade in the Mediterraean, and prevent their paſſing the Streights mouth.'

By Capt. Sever, who arrived at Boſton a few days ſince from Ruſſia, we learn, that the Semiramis of the north---the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has forbidden, under the ſevereſt penalties, any foreigner or native in her dominions diſcourſing or writing on the ſubjects of political affairs; from which circumſtance it is difficult to obtain any information of the ſituation of affairs between the Ruſſians and the Turks. Captain S. ſpoke the Swediſh fleet, on their cruiſe; it conſiſted of 20 ſail of the line, beſides ſmaller veſſels. But hoſtilities between the Swedes and Ruſſians have not yet been declared.

For the encouragement of American literature and genius, it is reſolved by the corporation of Providence College, that a particular part of the library room ſhould be appropriated for the purpoſe of depoſiting the works of American authors.

In the new gaol at Chelmsford, in England, there are now conſtructing different cells for ſolitary impriſonment. Eight are already built; 32 are to be added. In each there is a wooden receptacle for a bed, an iron baſon for water, a chain in the middle of the floor, which is to be faſtened to the priſoner's leg, and the light is to be let in from the top only of the window. Three times a day they are to be viſited by the turnkey, who is to bring their neceſſary bread; and beyond that---all human intercourſe is to be denied them.

At Edinburgh, in Scotland, the Rev. Mr. ADAM GIB, miniſter of the goſpel to the Aſſociate Congregation, departed this life on the 18th of June laſt, aged 75 years. He was the oldeſt member of the Aſſociate Synod, and a warm friend to the American revolution. Few divines in the preſent age poſſeſs a greater ſhare of theological knowledge, or inherit more of the heroic ſpirit of the Reformers, than he did. The eulogium pronounced at the interment of Mr. John Knox, the Scots Reformer, may with great propriety be applied to Mr. Gib. "Here lies a man that never feared the face of man."

*** The Electors of Montgomery are requeſted to meet at the houſe of JOHN WENTZ, junr. on the Skippack road, on *Saturday*, the 4th day of October next.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 4th day of October next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, a certain tract or piece of marſh or meadow ground, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia; bounded by Samencing creek and by land of Jonathan Paſchall, William Warner, David Gibſon, John Roach and Thomas Morris; containing about 19 acres and one quarter of an acre; ſubject to a leaſe to William Price, for about 14 years: Taken in execution as late the eſtate of Robert Hanveſt, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 4th day of October next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, the following meſſuages and lots of ground, viz.

No. 1. A certain lot of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of a certain 45 feet lane (called Meadow-lane) in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, containing in breadth on ſaid lane 48 feet, and continuing the ſame breadth on the parallel line, ſouth 19 degrees weſt, to the full extent of the north line of a creek or run of water called Pegg's run; bounded northward by the ſaid Meadow-lane, ſouthward by the ſaid run, eaſtward by the weſt end of four lots of ground adjoining Poole's bridge, now or late belonging to John Cliſton, and weſtward by ground of Richard Pidgeon and wife.

No. 2. Alſo one other lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Wood-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid, and between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 64 feet; bounded eaſtward by ground partly of Zacharias Endres, ſouthward and weſtward by ground of Samuel Miles and Jacob Morgan, the younger, and northward by ſaid Wood-ſtreet.

No. 3. Alſo two brick meſſuages or tenements, each two ſtories high, and lots of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued northward beyond the bounds of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front, on Front-ſtreet, 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by a certain lane or ſtreet, 35 feet wide, eaſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with a meſſuage and lot now or late of John Cliſton, and weſtward with ground in the tenure of George Rieyl.

No. 4. One other lot or piece of ground, whereon is erected a brewery (with the utenſils) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Wood-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Wood-ſtreet, 128 feet, and extending that breadth and depth 46 feet, then narrowing on the eaſt ſide thereof to the breadth of 20 feet, and extending ſaid breadth of 20 feet, in depth 18 feet; bounded eaſtward by a meſſuage and lot of , ſouthward partly by other ground of ſaid Zacharias Endres, and partly by ground belonging to the heirs of Iſrael Pemberton, deceaſed, and partly by a meſſuarge and lot belonging to the heirs of Philip Stein, deceaſed, weſtward by other ground of ſaid Zacharias Endres, and northward by Wood-ſtreet aforeſaid: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Zacharias Endres, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

FORGE-MEN,

GOOD Workmen, may find employ at the Aſſion Iron-works, in Burlington county, New-Jerſey, where, if ſober and induſtrious, they will be well accommodated and well paid. Apply to JOSEPH SALTAR, manager at ſaid works, or to HENRY DRINKER, merchant in Philadelphia. †

Eighth Month, 30th, 1788.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Concord township, Chester county, on the night of the 28th instant, a Dutch servant boy, named JOHANNES JACOB FREDERICKSON, about 18 years old, near 5 feet high, speaks broken English, is very talkative, chews tobacco, is fond of begging it, had on, when he went away, a walnut coloured linsey coatee, cloth jacket without sleeves, Russia sheeting shirt and trowsers, the latter somewhat patched, new shoes with strings in them, small round hat bound round the edge, but wore ragged. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ DANIEL TRIMBLE.

Bucks county, September 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 27th of this inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Northampton, bounded by lands of Robert Heaton, James Logan, and others; containing about 221 acres and three quarters: Also, a lot of meadow ground, about 13 acres and 141 perches, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Robert Pearson, William Stockdale, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Plumly, deceased, and Alice his wife, and to be sold by ‡2w WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

County of Philadelphia, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

PETER PAULUS, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the 24th day of September next, to answer the libel of your wife, *Sophia Paulus*, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. Philadelphia, August 20, 1788.

County of Philadelphia, and commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JAMES CORDELL, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be held at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, on the 24th day of September next, to answer the libel of your wife, *Mary Cordell*, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. Philadelphia, August 20, 1788.

Good Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

Daniel Byrnes & Sons Store,

On the north side of South-street, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Business, and in the use of Burr Mill Stones, it may reasonably be supposed he has by this time some judgment of the quality of such stones, therefore those who apply to them may depend on bring supplied with stones of the best quality, and such as will suit the part of the country they live in. § 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, a servant lad, named *Hugh Wilson*, about 19 years of age, brown hair, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, had on and took with him a deep blue coat faced with red, and white linings, two pair of homespun trowsers, and two shirts of the same, two fine shirts, one ruffled and edged with lace, the other plain, one pair of new shoes, and plated buckles, a pair of jean trowsers and jacket, a pair of striped trowsers, two silk handkerchiefs, one changeable, and the other red and white checked, an English castor hat, a pair of ribbed gray yarn stockings and about four pounds ten shillings in money. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol on the continent, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

‡ STEPHEN LOVE.

August 18, 1788.

N. B. All masters of vessels are requested, if he offers himself for passage or otherwise, to apprehend said servant.

THOMAS HOWARD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

HAS removed his Shop to where he now lives, a few doors higher up Second-Street, between Market and Chesnut-Streets, and immediately opposite to Matthew M'Connell's.

He has for sale, a few

PHILADELPHIA and LONDON made WATCHES, and a small assortment of WATCH MATERIALS. ‖

Trenton, September 5, 1788.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away, with a HORSE, man's saddle and bridle, the property of the subscriber in Trenton, on Thursday, the 28th of last month, (August) a woman, named ------ ATKINSON, supposed to be gone towards Philadelphia and Darby; she is young, handsome and of a middle size, she wore her (black) hair combed down on her shoulders, having no cap, a man's black hat, and rode on a man's saddle. The HORSE is of a light grey colour, four years old, about 13 or 14 hands high, his mane and tail white, his most natural gait is to pace, has been galled on the breast, by a breast-plate of a chair harness, the hair growing on said place is of a darker colour than the rest.---Whoever will secure said WOMAN, HORSE, &c. so that the owner gets his Horse again, shall be entitled to the above reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for the Horse, Saddle and Bridle, by applying to Mr. MICHAEL DENNISON, at the George Tavern, in Second-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber in Trenton. ‡ CONRAD KOTTS.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the first instant from the subscriber, living at Naaman's creek, New-Castle county, an indented Irish servant man, named PATRICK M'LAUGHLIN, (he has a good deal of the brogue) about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, broad shouldered, round faced, short black hair, he has a sore on his left leg, on which he keeps a piece of cloth laced, and wears his trowsers low to hide it; had on, and took with him, a round hat, a blue coating coat with a red velvet cape, an old white blanket coat, a brown fustian short coat and breeches, a pair of leather breeches, one yellow striped vest, two shirts and two pair of trowsers partly new. Whoever takes up said runaway, and lodges him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS ROBINSON.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your suffrages the two last Elections, in placing me so high on the return with the present Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by,

Your much obliged Friend, and Humble Servant.

JAMES ASH.

To the respectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmest acknowledgments for the honor done me at the last general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, soliciting at the same time, for the continuance of your suffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which shall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

To the *Electors* of the City and County

of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you very sincerely for your votes at the last election, and again solicit the same favor at the approaching election, to place me on the return for the Sheriff's Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by, *Gentleman*,

Your much obliged and very humble servant,

August 20. WILLIAM POLLARD.

To the respectable *Freemen, Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

FOR former favors, be pleased to accept my sincere thanks; and should you be further favourably inclined to indulge me with your votes and interest at the ensuing election, for the Coroner's Office, it will be acknowledged with grateful remembrance, by

Your friend and humble servant,

JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

SEED WHEAT,

Of the *Yellow Bearded* kind,

Which from experience hath been found to resist the destructive operations of the HESSIAN FLY,

To be Sold by *Levi Hollingsworth*,

At his stores, the third wharf below the Bridge---where a sample of the straw may be seen.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1788. §

August 27, 1788.

Stop the VILLAIN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living in Standing-Stone township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, an Irish servant man, named DENNIS M'AVOY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 24 years of age, talks with the brogue, a well shaped likely fellow, black hair, took with him a light coloured superfine broadcloth coat about half worn, tore in one of the fore skirts about three inches two ways so as to form a half diamond, silk and cotton striped jacket, tow trowsers, new wool hat, new shoes tied with strings, coarse and fine shirts. All Captains of vessels are requested not to harbour him, as it is likely he will endeavour to get to Ireland. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home. † BENJAMIN ELLIOT.

Southwark, August 29, 1788.

LEFT at the stable of *John Manderfield*, a grey MARE, supposed to be stolen, about six years old, 15 hands and an half high, carries well, and has a long bob tail. Also a black MARE, with a bald face, 14 hands and an half high, about 6 years old. The person who left them says his name is Christian Carnes, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, sandy hair, red complexion, pitted with the small-pox, and lame of one hand; he says he bought the black mare in Philadelphia county, and the grey mare in Berkley county, Virginia. The owner or owners, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

† JONATHAN PENROSE.

Philadelphia, August 25, 1788.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On the 30th day of September next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-house in this city, *(if not Sold before by Private Sale)*

ALL that capital Messuage or Manor House, erected by the Honorable William Penn, Esq; first Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, and wherein he resided; together with the Plantation and Tract of Land thereto belonging, situate on the river Delaware, 9 miles below the Falls, 5 miles above Bristol, and 25 miles from this city, in Bucks county; containing 300 acres (being the reserved and most valuable part of the manor of Pennsbury): The land is of a prime and excellent quality, as good for grass and grain as any in Pennsylvania, and hath not above an half an acre broken land in the whole tract, is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and well situated for fishing and fowling.---Possession of the premises will be given on the 25th of March next.

And also to be Sold by public Vendue,

On *Thursday*, the 18th day of September next, at the house of Mr. Jacob Abel, in Easton, the old accustomed Ferry-House, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Greenwich township, in Sussex county, in the state of New-Jersey, opposite to Easton; containing 105 acres, together with the exclusive right of keeping a ferry for ever from the said land across the river Delaware, secured by a patent granted in the year 1739. Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

The terms of payment of the purchase money will be made known at the places of sale. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above premises at private sale, may treat with

PETER MILLER.

August 22, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, a bay HORSE, about 9 years old, about 15 hands high; the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. † CONRAD GOODMAN.

List of letters remaining in the Post-office,

Philadelphia, September 8, 1788.

A.

ATCHESON Armstrong; John Armstrong; James Archdeacon, or Coady; Robert Armstrong; Captain Robert Allyn; Samuel Andrews; Joseph Alender, Northumberland.

B.

Mrs. Blackburn; Jacob Bower, Berks county; George Baker; Robert Burchan; Thomas Booker, (2); David Blackley; Hon. John Bull; Robert Barber; Monsr. Bellæ; Patrick Byrn; Monsr. Bertrand; Andrew Boyd, (2); Capt. James Burchall; Laurent Betbeder, (2); John Bellerby; William Biers, Rathfreyland; David Bercon; Doctor de Boignet; Messrs. Berwick, and Co; James Blaine; John Blyth; Captain Samuel Bowman, Eastown (2); James Barron; George Brudenellmaid; Rev. Abraham Bloomer, Northampton; Samuel Burns, Norris-town; John Barber, Northumberland; Monsr. Belzons; Noah Bowen, New-Jersey; Campbell Brown; William Boyd; John Beaty; Rev. Beithir; William Bell, miller; John Black, Northampton.

C.

John Cook, Northumberland; Thomas Cockle; Edward Conry; Hugh John Casey; William Crampsy; Jean Carroll: Capt. John Clark; Capt. Andrew Carey; William Clare; John Cowdon, Northumberland; William Campbell; James Cloak's family; Simon Connor; Daniel Clymer; Bryan Connor; Ann Coxe; John Clendinnen; Mary Croffan; Madame Champes; Jacob Clement; Patt Crangle; Robert Colin; William Carr; Andrew Charles.

D.

Edward Danaughy; Samuel Degrad; Richard Draper; Benjamin Davis; Nicholas Dempsey; Thomas Dill, (2); Thomas Douglass; Henry Downes; John Duffy, (2); James Duffey, Germantown; Ann and Jane Dennis; James Dougherty, (2); John Douglass; Elizabeth Darbey; Hugh Dobbin; Leonard Dobbin, (2); Thomas Dundass, Reading; Mary Derickson; Walter Drummond; Frederick Deiderstadt; Peter Durant; James Dill; John Doughany; Thomas Dillon, Northampton county.

E.

William Evans; Alexander Eimack; Thomas Edison; Andrew Ellicott; David Elder.

F.

Simon Fanning; Amelia Freeman; Mary Foy; Henry Fisher; Raymond Figaroux, (2); John Foster; George Floyd.

G.

John Geesler; William Germain; Joseph Gladney; Patt Gribbre; James Gregg; Mr. Carswell; Mary Goodall; John Gibson; Charles Gillaspy; Wademan Governer; Alexander Glass; Henry Geiger; Robert Graham; Dennis Gilmor.

H.

Samuel Hubbart; John Holmes; Caleb Haines; Mary Hendrickson; James Hamilton; John Higgins; James and William Howey; Andrew Heron, Rathfryland; David Heilbrun; Mary Heas; Patt Hurle; Richard Harrison; Capt. John Hamilton; Robert Hill; Eleaner Helten; John Hartman, Reading; Nancy Hagan; Mrs. Hautzel; John and George Hetherington; Samuel Huston.

J.

William C. Jamison; Hannah Jones; Thomas P. Johnson; John Jones; Monsr. Jones; John Irwin; William Jones; Miss Hannah Jones.

K.

Charles Kugler; Benjamin Knowe; John Kelce; Hugh Kean (2); Thomas Kirk; Joseph Kirkbride; John Kendy.

L

Monsr. Doctor Lavande; Capt. John Lee; John Lukens, (2) Thomas Loag; Joseph Lyon; Monsr. Le Mairie; James Leech; James Limbrick.

M.

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